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EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 19, 1884.

#### THE MINING LAW.

The great objection held by North-Westers generally to the policy of the federal government in this country—and to that of the previous administration no less than the present one—is that it is framed with an eye to benefit, not the North-West territories or the people most affected by the policy, but the federal government and those who have secured the favor of that government, whether residing inside or outside the limits of the territories of Canada, or even of the British empire; to fill the coffers of the government and the pockets of its friends at the expense of the actual residents of the North-West. The land regulations, the railway regulations, the colonization regulations, the reserve regulations, the timber regulations, and the coal regulations, all have this evil principle underlying them, and the new mining regulations are no exception to the rule. Last year a set of mining regulations were framed in which this principle was so prominent as to make them impracticable and they were not put in force. While the regulations of this year are a great improvement on the former ones in matters of detail the same wrong principle underlies them throughout.

The regulations provide that when a claim is taken it must be registered with the land agent for the district in which it is situated, therefore if the claim is not situated within a land district having a land agent it cannot be entered and the requirements of the regulations cannot be fulfilled.

The requirements in the matter of quartz claims when situated within a land district are not unreasonable and are quite favorable to discoverers, but the lack of a provision to compel the continuous development of such claims is a grave fault. It will be seen that one man by an expenditure of \$755 for each area of 40 acres, by his own entry and the assignments of other parties, or by purchase direct from the department by tender, at public auction or private sale as the case may be, may procure patents for a mineral area of any extent and having once secured the patent may hold without working as long as he pleases or until he can get such a price as will induce him to sell out to other parties. Without dwelling on the opportunity thus allowed for favoritism and underhand dealing it is safe to say that the one condition of a claim being held should be that it be developed to the fullest extent. It is in the interest of the mining district, the general public, and the country at large, that every dollar now lying in undeveloped mines should be taken out and put in circulation as quickly as possible. To allow the mines to be unworked in the hands of individual speculators for an indefinite period is not the means by which this end is to be attained. It is the district and the general public represented by the government of the country who own the claims in the first place, and in parting with them to individuals care should be taken to conserve the interests of the original owners in this respect by providing that if the claims be not developed at a reasonable rate they revert to them, as is provided in the case of placer claims.

The fact that two and a half per cent. of all sales of products must be paid as a royalty will not tend to hasten the development of claims, especially those of the poorer class. It is not hard to suppose cases in which two and a half per cent. of the sales would be 50 per cent. or even a greater proportion of the profits, and the payment of this royalty would shut up many a mine that otherwise would be kept working. It is in the public interest that every mine that will yield a profit however small should be worked, and by keeping mines from being opened or closing others that may be opened, for every dollar the government will gain in royalty the coun-

try will lose a hundred in consequent lack of development of mines.

The regulations in regard to placer mines which include bar diggings would probably answer in some countries or places but they are certainly not applicable on the Saskatchewan. When a miner is obliged by changes in the stage of water or many other reasons to work on perhaps a dozen different bars in the course of a season, as is the case on the Saskatchewan, if he were compelled to go to the land office to enter each 100 feet square upon which he desired to work, and to pay an entry fee of \$5 each time, his profits on the season's operations would be small. Of course he could not work under such circumstances, and if these regulations were put in force here it would prevent what few hundreds of dollars are taken out every year from being taken, while the government would be none the richer.

The regulations as to bed rock flumes, drains and ditches, apply principally to dry placer diggings. As none of these have as yet been discovered in the country the regulations governing the flumes, drains and ditches necessary for their working are not of absorbing interest. However, the charge of from \$25 to \$100 for each ditch, flume or drain that is made gives a sort of uniformity and balance to the regulations that is very pleasing and shows that the framer not only intended his effort to be a model of perfection in manner and matter but also that he was determined that mining should be made to pay—the government. He evidently never heard of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

As in the case of the land regulations all questions except the most trivial must be decided by the lands commissioner or by the minister himself. No doubt it is a fine thing to play the Great Mogul, and dispense one's own peculiar brand of justice (?) in matters of which one knows absolutely nothing, but it must be evident that although a minister should receive inspiration from above on assuming the duties of his office he could not possibly be sufficiently all-knowing to decide on their merits all questions that might arise in regard to land, timber or minerals in this vast territory. Or even if he did know all he would not have time to attend to them. The work of investigation and adjusting must be left to understrappers, no one knows who. If all questions and disputes cannot be decided fairly on the ground by the agents of the government or the local courts, according to circumstances, the chance of their being decided fairly at Ottawa by underlings without public responsibility, without local or practical knowledge or direct evidence is poor indeed.

But the regulations have two great redeeming features, one that being only passed by order in council they may and probably will be altered or amended at least monthly if not weekly, daily or hourly, and the other that from a lack of land agents and land districts they do not apply throughout the greater portion of the territories.

THE Montreal Witness gravely remarks: "Canada poured forth ten or twenty millions of money on the North-Western prairies and it formed itself into the palatial city of Winnipeg." After deplored the lack of gratitude of the Winnipeggers for this favor in demanding a Hudson's bay outlet, it continues: "Should the Hudson's bay route become a serious fact, so as to rob us of the business we looked for from the North-West, our part would still be to look with pleasure on the prosperity of our offspring." This is the idea that finds expression in so many forms, that the North-West is a possession to be bought, sold or traded upon by eastern Canada. Admitting that Canada or the people of Canada did pour out twenty or forty or a hundred millions in the North-West, was not every dollar and every cent spent with the object of getting back five, ten, fifty, a hundred, or a thousand fold. Part of it has been lost, part is still invested and part has yielded the coveted profit. As to the money lost, why should the North-West be grateful because eastern men made bad speculations. As to what is still invested, where is the cause for gratitude in having given an investor value for his money. And as to that which has yielded a profit surely

those who have paid the profit are not called upon to express gratitude to those who made it. Because Montreal people have made or lost money in Winnipeg it scarcely follows that Winnipeg should trade with Montreal out of gratitude. It was not out of love or good feeling that the money was invested, it was purely as business and Montreal need only expect North-West trade on similar terms. Would Montreal like to have its money back or the value for it in investments and still own and control the Winnipeg they say this money built? This is what the complaint of the Witness amounts to, but it will scarcely evoke much sympathy. One fact in connection with the North-West eastern opinion seems to entirely ignore—that the maker of all things had a hand in its formation. Their theory that it is their purchase of the territories from the Hudson's bay company, their expenditure of money, their benevolent land regulations and their transcendent railway policy that should receive the whole credit for making the country what it is and is to be. The fact is that instead of making a country more than half by accident fell into possession of one of vast extent and richly endowed by nature, worth if properly managed, incalculable millions, but of whose value they have an idea but little above that of the original possessors, the Indians. Prodigious like they are attempting to realize at once out of the whole heritage and by their ignorance and bungling are in a fair way to prevent any realization whatever. Montreal it seems counted on securing the trade of the whole North-West and considers that a Hudson's bay outlet would be a robbery committed upon her. What a person never had they should not feel the loss of severely and Montreal might well afford to look with pleasure on Winnipeg's prosperity resulting from a Hudson's bay outlet. Owing to the geographical situation of Montreal and the North-West respectively, if the sole outlet of the latter is to be by way of Montreal it can never develop to the extent that nature evidently intended it should or as it certainly will if the H.B. route is opened up and proves a success, and as long as the only outlet of the North-West is to the south-east as it is at present its total trade will never reach immense proportions; but with the development that would come with the opening of a new, short outlet by way of Hudson's bay, there is every probability that the trade now done with places in the south-east, especially Montreal, would be largely increased instead of being diminished while the North-West and Canada as a whole, would benefit beyond calculation.

OUR registrar is not likely to enter upon his duties here for some time to come as he is under an engagement in Toronto to stand his trial for bribery. This gentleman, Wilkins by name and Big Push by nickname, in bribing or attempting to bribe members of the Ontario legislature was detected and arrested. On being searched he was found to have the appointment of registrar at Edmonton in his pocket. Whether he was to receive the appointment in consideration of his committing this particular act or not, the chances are that his services not his merits were the cause of his receiving it. No matter how proper it may be from the standpoint of the federal government to reward such services it is not by any means comforting to us to know that our officials may be chosen not because they are honorable or capable but rather because they are dishonorable and incapable of making an honest living—because they have done dirty work for their masters rather than because they will do what is right and fair between us and them. This occurrence brings to mind the idea advanced by the Regina Leader, that the Ottawa departments dealing with North-Western affairs should be embellished with the sign—"Rubbish shot here."

In the senate debate on parliamentary representation for the North-West all the speakers were agreed as to the justice of the claim of the territories for representation and also that full representation—not partial, as is the case in the United States territories—should be granted. This was very satisfactory. It was not so satisfactory, however, to note that the speakers seemed to be more de-

sirous of making a point for their own political party or against another than of securing justice for the people of the North-West, nor that absolutely nothing but talk was achieved by the debate. If the senators believed the matter to be so urgent and so just they were in a position to give proof of their sincerity by means more practical than the mere putting of their opinions on record in long winded orations.

#### AUCTION SALE.

To be sold by auction in the Barracks of the North-West Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan, on Monday the 28th April, 1884:

- 7 Horses suitable for farm work,
- 2 Mares do. do.
- 5 Heavy Lumber Wagons, (broad tired)
- 2 Sets Wagon Wheels,
- 4 Sets Double Work Harness,
- 1 Set Dutch do.,
- 3 Saddles,
- 1 Plough.

Also a number of other articles, including clothing and provisions, bridles, bits, &c.

Sale to commence at 10:30 a.m.

GEO. A. BLAKE, Auctioneer.

#### GREAT SACRIFICE

OF

#### DRY GOODS

#### READY MADE CLOTHING

#### BOOTS & SHOES.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

Will dispose of the above stock at a

#### SMALL ADVANCE ON COST

To make room for spring importations. Those goods are all first class, bought for cash in the

#### CHEAPEST MARKET IN THE WORLD

And customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call within the next thirty days.

#### A FEW SETS PLAIN HARNESS

And 50 bush. Seed Potatoes, at

A. MACDONALD & CO.

#### ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

#### BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

#### SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS



#### GENERAL NEWS.

There are 300 Buddhists in Paris. Ottawa's taxation is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  mills on the dollar. The French will send 6,000 troops to Madagascar.

Heavy snow storm in Eastern Canada on March 8th.

Hon. A. M. Sutherland, Kildonan, died of typhoid fever.

The emperor of Germany was 87 years old on March 22nd.

The North-West cattle company are increasing their capital to \$300,000.

A disease supposed to be the foot and mouth variety is prevalent in Kansas.

A woman named Nellie Fitzsimmons was found dead in bed in Winnipeg recently. Cause drink and exposure.

The Alberta lumber company comprising G. W. Hamilton, Mr. Lees and others has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000.

Dr. Turnbull of Winnipeg took an overdose of laudanum in the Grand Pacific hotel, Winnipeg, was taken to the hospital and died.

The Winnipeg Sun estimates the resident population of Winnipeg at nearly 20,000, with from 2,000 to 5,000 additional transient residents.

Ross beat Bubear, the English champion, easily by 15 lengths. Time for 4 miles and 2 furlongs 26.10. Ross gave Bubear ten seconds start.

The C.P.R. was to commence running emigrant excursion trains on March 20th, from Ottawa to Manitoba and the Western states. What about the exodus and the all Canadian route.

A woman named Mary Furlong was arrested in Winnipeg lately for drowning her daughter's illegitimate child. She was acquitted of the charge of murder whereat the Free Press waxes wroth.

Miss Euphemia Douglass secured a verdict of \$1000 damages against G. H. McDougall, superintendent of telegraph construction on the Canadian Pacific railway for breach of promise of marriage in Winnipeg recently. McDougall denied the promise.

Port Moody is agitated over the question of incorporation, and the Gazette calls a promoter of the movement some very fancy names. Judging from the language used the editor of the Gazette is a large, powerfully built man, with a determined cast of countenance and wearing a six-shooter or a four year old club in his coat pocket.

At a meeting held in Winnipeg to condemn the farmers' anti-immigration resolution the condemnation resolution was voted down and the meeting broke up in disorder. A second meeting was organized which requested that the farmers' council and the board of trade should consult about the matter. They consulted and the board of trade passed a resolution agreeing with the farmers in all points but the one. The farmers, however, would not back down from that one and there the matter stands yet. Like Beaconsfield at the treaty of Berlin the farmers did not come to make concessions.

Yellow Calf was brought up for trial before Judge Richardson on February 28th charged with having stolen flour and bacon from the government stores at Crooked Lake, near Broadview. He pleaded guilty. He said that at the time of the stealing he was starving and knowing that the flour and bacon was stored by government to be dealt out to him, when the storekeeper would not give it to him, he determined to take it. He offered to give up his treaty money for the year and also any crop he might raise in payment for the goods taken. Sentence was deferred and he was allowed to go. It is said that the order for rations to be issued was given to a storeman verbally and because it was not in writing he would not act on it. Gopher Tom who broke stores at the File hills made a similar defence and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. No charge for using weapons in standing off the police was made against Yellow Calf.

A man named Bell was murdered recently in Washington territory, near the British Columbia line, as it was supposed by an Indian named Jack. The Indian got across the line but was there captured by a U. S. sheriff. He was placed in charge of a local magistrate named Campbell until extradition papers could be got out. The prisoner was confined in the house of a Mr. York at Sumas. Before the extradition papers could be made out a mob arrived from the U. S. side of the line, compelled the men in charge to surrender the prisoner and hanged him near the house. That this lynching is a gross outrage and a violation of international law there is no doubt, and it remains to be seen what our governments Canadian or British are going to do about it. It is not likely, however, that the men who paid the bogus Alabama claims, who gave up the island of San Juan, who gave up the exclusive right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence and who declined to press a claim for damages arising out of the Fenian raids will do anything about such a trifling as the lynching of an Indian, or white man either for that matter.

The British government's Egyptian policy as announced by Lord Hartington is the retention of a strip of land along the Red sea as British territory, the retention of Khartoum with Gordon as ruler under English protection and the entire and avowed control of Egypt by England. A pretty large-sized gobble for even the lion's capacious maw, especially when the animal is run by a peace at any price government.

The statement that the C.P.R. would build no more branch lines arose from a telegram sent by Mr. Van Horne in answer to a question as to work on the Manitoba South-Western. "The building of branch railroads cannot be proceeded with until the foot killer has visited Winnipeg." A delegation from the executive committee of the Farmer's Union waited on Mr. Egan in reference to the matter. Mr. Egan admitted that Mr. Van Horne had used the language stated and that it referred to the anti-immigration resolution. The committee gave Mr. Egan to understand the resolution was passed for keeps and that if the C.P.R. wanted war they would be accommodated.

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#### BIRTH.

DUNLOP—In Edmonton, on the 14th inst., the wife of Alex. Dunlop of a son.

#### MARRIED.

LATIMER-STANTON—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. T. G. Hutchings, by the Rev. A. B. Baird, B.D., Mr. William Latimer to Miss Kate Stanton, both of Edmonton.

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#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 18th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	50	23
Sunday,	35	22
Monday,	42	14
Tuesday,	55	21
Wednesday,	34	27
Thursday,	25	21
Friday,	40	5

Barometer rising, 28.50.

NOTICE.—As the undersigned is about to close out his restaurant and bakery business, all parties indebted are requested to call at Norris & Carey's and settle up some time during the coming week. DONALD McDONALD.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Ponies—One new McCormick mower, one John Deere breaker, one set iron harrows, one John Deere cultivator, one cooking stove, one hundred bushels potatoes, six hot-bed sashes 3x6, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.—Apply to W. F. BREDIN.

FARM FOR SALE.—East half of section 35, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to P. MARCHEL, proprietor.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

#### CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton. Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on April 17th.

#### THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited).

#### BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

#### JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

#### NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

#### DRY GOODS,

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING,

#### GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

#### X'MAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

#### DRY GOODS, AND

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING

#### LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

#### GROCERIES,

#### STATIONERY, AND

#### BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

#### FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR LONG EXPECTED FREIGHT HAS ARRIVED AT LAST, AND THAT THEY HAVE NOW ON HAND THE

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

THAT HAS EVER BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE NORTH.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

ALTHOUGH THE RATE OF FREIGHT IS HIGH WE PAY NO MORE THAN OTHERS, AND AS WE HAVE

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH AS OTHERS HAVE, AND AS OUR GOODS ARE ALL BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS OR MANUFACTURERS, AND

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

WE ARE ABLE TO OFFER

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

WE RESPECTFULLY ASK EVERYONE TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

BROWN & CURRY

LAST NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE US

AND

NOT PAID BY 10th MARCH,

WILL BE

PLACED IN COURT FOR COLLECTION.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

JOHN A. McDougall & CO.